

We extract the following from the *Argus* :—
It is gratifying to notice that Ballarat is anxious to
make a creditable addition to the meagre collection
of products at present received from that important
town, to be forwarded to the Victorian department of
the London Exhibition. Mr. Fitzpatrick, the mining
surveyor, has devoted himself, in the most praise-

services to civilisation, is subjected to a government under which civilisation and progress are impossible. High crushes alike all new ideas and all new

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The French person of observation can for a moment suppose that visitors of this kind are fair specimens of the educated classes of England, and that more than the average denizens of Leicester-square are average denizens of the Faubourg St. Germain. But still, the fact remains that a wider interval separates an English gentleman from a French gentleman than there is to be found between the personal *ensemble* of any other two continental gentlemen. Imagine a Florentine, a Russian, or a Viennese, passing through a European crowd. He is indistinguishable from the rest. But an Englishman, whether he be where he may go. His look, his dress, his bearing, all betray him. The eyes of curious and envious observers pursue him as he walks. The very *ensemble* of his person is so different from the rest beyond Dover Straits. Jenkins, whose power of generalization is extremely rapid, at once concludes that because the Englishman is singular must be because the Englishman is vulgar. But either way, the Englishman is liable to be taken into terrible critical literary consideration, and to be subjected to exaggerated language, or else his love of fashion renders him unattractive. It is not true that English gentlemen abroad render themselves conspicuous by the general *ensemble* of their dress. The English gentleman is conspicuous nowhere more than he can help being so. He is conspicuous is naturally disagreeable to him.

of the army and the safety of our country may be in their hands. They ought to be men of character, with something to lose in the community. They must be qualified for their posts. If, in the Comptroller's report, the Government could find any man of ordinary business training; if in higher places, some early education. Of all offices or posts in the country surely these are the last to which the suffrages of the people should be allowed to appoint. The men who are, in nine cases out of ten, appointed to judge of the qualifications for such onerous duties. Boards of experienced examiners, the most enlightened opinions of military men, the Comptroller himself, the Government, the army, of passengers on a sea-going steamer elect the captain and engineer from their number by universal suffrage! Besides, the very relation between, for instance, a colonel and his regiment is entirely changed, if the colonel is elected by the soldiers, at times, must be a despot. The safety of his men depends on his having, in certain cases, unlimited and unquestioned power. He has no right to be elected by the soldiers, for the soldiers in the moment of danger or danger is almost impossible, if he has been a "good w" among those very men all his life. If, on the other hand, Napoleon, he might, by the mere force of his character, have been elected by the

The deceased nobleman was elected Lord of Glasgow University in November, 1852; was colonel of the Ayrshire Militia from 1836 to 1852, and was a member of the House of Commons in the earldom by his eldest son, Lord Gomerie, born December 3, 1841. His lordship spent some years in the Royal Navy as midshipman, and he has relinquished the idea of making it as a profession.

LORD PENSHURY.—Intelligence lately reached England of the death of Lord Pensbury, which took place on the second of October, in Javaria. The deceased nobleman was the posthumous son of the late George, the second Earl of Albemarle, Lord Pensbury, G. B., by the sixth daughter of the Earl of Arundel, and was born at Hampton on the 6th July, 1816. He succeeded to the title as third Earl of Albemarle on the death of his uncle in 1855. The second Lord Albemarle was the first of his name who held the post of ambassador at Constantinople from 1835 to 1840, and at Vienna from 1840 to 1851. He obtained county, which became extinct at his death, the honours reverted to the deceased peer. The presumptive heir is his uncle, the Hon. George Aubrey.

MR. MARGARETUS DOWAGER CONINGHAM.—The death of Lady Coningham took place on the 3rd of

TIT ERL OF EGLINTON.—We have to announce the death of the Earl of Eglinton. The Earl died on the morning of the 5th October at his residence, Melville's seat, St. Andrew's, Fifeshire. It appears that the Earl of Eglinton was engaged during the last few years of his life in a polo ground, and his parents in robust health. He was married to Melville and company in the evening at St. Andrew's, and exhibited his usual cheerfulness. Before the death of the Earl of Eglinton he had a list of sports which at once rendered him unwell, and in that lamentable state he continued until his demise. On the telegraphic message reaching London on the 10th of October, Lord Montgomerie and Viscount Gage, M.P., instantly started for Scotland, and, subsequently, on the Thursday morning, Lord Henderson, the Earl's son-in-law, and the Lord of Cairn Robin, also departed for the north. The Earl left his residence at Melville, near Montgomerie, the Earl of Eglinton and Lord Montgomerie in the peerage of Scotland, and Baron of Eglinton in the peerage of Great Britain. The Earl of Archibald, Lord Montgomerie, was the only son of the Earl of Eglinton, and was born on the 22nd of March, 1814. His wife, Lady Mary, daughter and heir of Archibald, 11th Earl of March. He was born on the 22nd of September, 1812, so that he had only one year of his majority. He was educated at Eton, where he was served as his male general of George, 3rd Earl of Winton, in December, 1840. George, the 6th Earl, was married to the daughter of the Duke of Devonshire in 1816, having lost his issue. His lordship's mother, who was considerable, died in 1816, and the late Sir Charles Montelius Lamb, and knight marshal. On the death of his grandfather the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Eglinton succeeded to the honours of the family, and extensive ancestral domains in Scotland, being, as may be gathered from above, on his accession to the peerage, he was made Viscount of Eglinton series of years the Earl of Eglinton was an honourable member of the turf, and had at one period one of the largest and best racing studs in the country. His horses were famous, and he was successful. In 1836 he won the St. Leger with Blue Bonnet, in 1847 with Iron Troop, and again in 1849 with the Flying Dutchman. The Derby of 1849 was won by the same horse. The Earl of Eglinton was married in 1848. Shortly after the Earl of Eglinton was

The deceased nobleman was elected Lord Mayor of Glasgow University in November, 1892; and was colonel of the Ayrshire Militia from 1836 to 1859. In 1839 he was elected to the House of Commons, and succeeded in the earldom by his eldest son, Lord Montgomerie, born December 3, 1841. His lordship has been for some years in the Royal Navy as midshipman, and has relinquished the idea of adopting it as a profession.

LORD PENCONNY—Intelligence lately reached England of the death of Lord Penconny, which took place on the second of October, in Jarrow. The deceased nobleman was the youngest son of the late Lord Penconny, the Honorable Sir John Penconny, K.C.B., by the marriage of the first lady, Anne, daughter of Sir John Gifford, Bart., of Southampton, and was born at Hampton on the 6th February, 1816. He succeeded to the title as third son on the death of his uncle in 1845. The second son, Lord Penconny, died in 1841, and was then the Majesty's ambassador at Constantinople from 1832 to 1837, and at Vienna from 1840 to 1851. He obtained a viscountcy, which became extinct at his death, and while alive was highly reverred to the deceased peer. The peer's presumptive heir is his uncle, the Hon. George Penconny.

THE MARCHESSSES DOWAGER GUYENHARD.—The death of Lady Conyngham took place on the 9th of

beg once more to refer to this su

But reconstructing the Armstrong 12-pounder is a small question compared to the importance of the subject we have just discussed. Let us in all seriousness ask to whom are we to appeal? We have solicited the departments to undertake a stout inquiry into this matter, and we have

which were to present the complementary substances in due proportion to supply the needful stimulus. The addition of half a pint of milk a day to the diet at Wakefield gaol, in 1853, diminished the sick list from 22 to 14 per cent.: an effect much beyond that which could be attributed to the amount of nourishment contained in the milk. It supplied elements which aided the appropriation of the rest. We must all

for stimulants.

If, after great exertion, through stress of exhaustion, appetite is so low as to lead to take a very little food, and follow it by perfect rest. The usual amount, followed by activity, in such circumstances, would be almost sure to do mischief.

Drinking, in so far as unstimulating liquids are concerned, is, in all cases, otherwise reasonable, should be regulated by inclination. For some constitutions, however, it is decidedly preferable not to drink during a meal; but, if thirst be felt, to take liquid before or after the meal. In such cases, it is better to drink down almost every mouthful, however (as is sometimes done at breakfast), is always objectionable, and great benefit often arises from its abandonment. It cannot be said, on experimental grounds, that the one is better than the other. In the one, the other hand, is found that, after the gastric juice has

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The use of stimulating drinks is too large a question to be summarily dismissed. It is, however, a question which may be said, that while the tendency of physiological research is more and more unfavourable to their employment, every theory which assigns them any intelligible part in life being in turn proved, experience seems to speak with more

Yesterdasy a blackfellow met our
 men, attacked her, and attempted to violate her
 person, and made off, and pursued and overtook
 He raised his tomahawk to strike her, when she
 her pistol shot him dead. I only wish there
 been more like Mrs. Kelly on the Dawson coast
 ago, and black fellows would not be committed to
 depredations as they have done.

My new post-office at Edinburgh is to be built from
 prepared by Mr. Matheon, of her Majesty's
 of Works in Edinburgh, and is regarded as a
 beautiful specimen of the latest style of architecture.
 It is a building of red sandstone, the frontage of 136 feet
 Princes-street, and 178 feet to the North-bridge,
 coast of the site was about £40,000, it being one of
 most valuable in the city, and the new building
 situated at about £50,000.

